SKOBLIN, I. N.

Gidravlichskie dvigateli sel'skikh gidroelektrosilovykh ustanovok. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1950. 168 p.

Hydraulic motors of rural water-power electric plants.

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

German, I.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4731

German, Avraam L'vovich, and Ivan Nikolayevich Skoblin

Montazh, ekspluatatsiya i remont oborudovaniya malykh i srednikh gidroturbin (Assembly, Operation, and Repair of the Equipment of Small and Medium-Sized Hydraulic Turbines) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 260 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Reviewer: V.N. Vorob'yev, Engineer; Ed.: N.Ya. Bauman, Engineer; Managing Ed. (Ural-Siberian Department, Mashgiz): M.A. Bezukladnikov, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Dugina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for qualified technical personnel engaged in the assembly, operation, and repair of the equipment of small and medium-sized hydroelectric stations.

COVERAGE: The book gives principles of operation, design, technology of assembly and repair of hydroturbines, automatic speed regulators, and auxiliary equipment. The authors describe the starting, tuning, and operation of the mechanical equipment of small and medium-sized hydroelectric stations and discuss difficulties in the operation of hydromechanical equipment. Information is given on the

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causes of such difficulties and the means for eliminating them. Some methods for increasing the power of hydroelectric stations and the output of electrical energy are also discussed. Chaps. I, III, and V were written by Engineer I.N. Skoblin and Chs. II and IV by Engineer A.L. German. No personalities are mentioned. There are 31 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SKOBLINA, M. N.

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USSR.

Composition and dissociation constant of bismuth thiocyanate. F. S. Frum and M. N. Skoblina. *Uchenye Zapiski Gor'kov. Univ.* 1953, No. 24, 103-6; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 28660.—The compn. was detd. from measurements of the optical d. of mixts. of 0.23*M* solns. of $Bi(NO_3)_3$ and NH_4CNS taken in various proportions while a const. vol. of the mixt. was maintained. Max. optical d. was observed at a ratio $[Bi^{+++}]:[CNS^-] = 1:3$. Thus, the formula for Bi thiocyanate is $Bi(CNS)_3$. The dissocn. const. $K = [Bi^{+++}][CNS^-]^3/[Bi(CNS)_3] = 0.11$. M. Yosph

SKOBLINA, M.N.

Dimensionless characteristics of the length of mitotic phases of first cleavage divisions in axolotl. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.3:700-703 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.
Submitted May 19, 1964.

SHAYEVICH, A.B.; SKOBLINA, N.M.

Spectral analysis of carbon, silicon, and phosphorus in ferromanganese. Zav.lab.22 no.2:195-196 F'56.(MLRA 9:6)

1.Laboratoriya standartnykh obraztsov pri Ural'skom institute chernykh metallov.
(Ferromanganese--Spectra)

SKOBLINA, Z.A.

Anatomicoradiographic characteristics of the supracondylar fractures. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. ortop. i travm. no.15:155-160 '59 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz otdela fiziologii i patomekhaniki (zav. otdelom - doktor med. nauk O.V.Nedrigaylova) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I. Sitenko (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. N.P. Novachenko).

SKOBLINSKIY, A., inzh.; KACHANOV, P., inzh.

Mobile plant for large-panel apartment-house construction.
Zhil. stroi. no.1:31 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

SKOBLIONOK, R. F.

USSR

Exchange adsorption in mixed media. I. Quantitative rules of cation exchange in mixed media. A. A. Davydov and R. F. Skoblionok. *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Khim., Khar'kov. Univ.* 10, 195-203(1953).—The exchange of Ca^{++} and Ba^{++} for Na^{+} and K^{+} was studied on glauconite in water and water-ale. mixts. contg. 30, 50, and 70 wt. % of ale. Glauconite satd. with the bivalent cation was covered with a soln. of NaCl or KCl. After reaching equil., the amt. of desorbed Ca or Ba was assumed to be equal to the quantity of adsorbed K or Na. The quantity of the bivalent cation in the adsorbent was calcd. from the difference between the max. adsorption and the quantity of desorbed ion. Under these conditions the Nikol'skiĭ equation (*C.A.* 35, 3623) appears, $\sqrt{(a_m - a)(2)}/a = K\sqrt{c_1}/c_2$ or after simplification: $a = a_m - K^2a[a/(100\ C_0 - a)]^2$, where a is the milligram equiv. of the bivalent cation desorbed from 10 g. of adsorbent and equals the quantity of adsorbed univalent cation, a_m is the max. adsorption, C_0 is the initial concn. of univalent cation in millimole per l., and K is the adsorption const. The exptl. results are presented as isotherms on coördinates $1/a$, $a/2/(100\ C_0 - a)$(cf. Gapon equation, *C.A.* 28, 4149[8]) where a is the quantity of ion in mg. equiv. desorbed from 10 g. of adsorbent and C_0 is the initial concn. of the ion being adsorbed in millimole per l.

Over

a. I. Dmitriev

or on coördinates a, $a[a/(100\ C_0 - a)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (modified Nikol'skii equation). The linear shape of the isotherms shows the applicability of these equations to exchange reactions in these systems. Addn. of a solvent with a small dielec. const. shifted the equil. toward displacement of bivalent cations; addn. of 50% alc. lowered the value of the equil. const. to half. The compn. of the solvent had no effect on a_m of glauconite. Use of the modified Nikol'skii equation simplifies the study of cationic exchange. II. Exchange of different valent cations on glauconite in dioxane-water medium. *Ibid.* 205–9.—The exchange of Ba for Na on glauconite was studied in a 70% soln. of dioxane in water. The results were similar to those obtained for water-alc. mixts. The energy of K ion adsorption is appreciably higher than Na ion, and this difference increases with the content of the org. solvent in the mixt. Through *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, Nos. 35713, 35714.

M. Hosch

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SKOBLIONOK, R. F.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Adsorption Exchange with Organic and Inorganic Adsorbents from mixed agents." Cand Chem Sci, Khar'kov State U, Khar'kov 1954. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 9, May 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

SKOBLIKOV, K. F.

Dependence of exchange sorption of organic ions on their structure. A. T. Davydov and K. F. Skobliknok (A. M. Gor'kii State Univ., Khar'kov). [illegible], 31-3 (1950).—Sulfonated charcoal satd. with Ca^{++} was equilibrated with $PhNH_3Cl$ and the 3 toluidine-HCl isomers. In Gapon's equation, $(1/a) = (1/a_\infty) + (K\sqrt{c/2}/100a_\infty c)$, the const. K was 13.9–15.3 and the max. amt. a_∞ taken up by 10 g. sorbent was 0.52–0.66 meq. for all 4 salts; thus, the introduction of a Me group had no effect on the ion exchange. a is the amt. exchanged (for 10 g. sorbent) and c is the final contn. of the amine salt. At high c, the amt. of Ca displaced was smaller than the amt. of the amine taken up; perhaps mol. adsorption took place. J. J. Bikerman

DAVYDOV, A.T.; SKOBLIONOK, R.F.

Dependence of cation exchange adsorption on the dielectric constant of the medium [with English summary in insert]. Koll.zhur. 18 no.2: 163-166 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo, kafedra obshchey khimii.
(Cations) (Adsorption)

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Surface Phenomena. Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion Exchange, B-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61226

Author: Davydov, A. T., Skoblionek, R. F.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of Exchange Adsorption of Cathions from Mixed Media on Volkonskoite

Original Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 2, 350-355

Abstract: Investigation of the correlations in the absorption of Na^+ and K^+ by Ba-forms of volkonskoite, from aqueous alcohol and aqueous dioxane solutions of their chlorides. It was found that the exchange capacity of the sorbent remains constant with all compositions of the solvent. The equilibrium constant calculated in accordance with the equation of Ye. N. Gapon, or B. P. Nikol'skiy, increases with increase of the dielectric permittivity of the medium.

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DAVYDOV, A.T.; SKOBLIONO, R.F.

Study of the exchange sorption of organic ions. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.7:1860-1862 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Sorption) (Ions)

DAVYDOV, A.T.; SKOBLIONOK, R.E.

Structure dependence of ionic sorption exchange. Part 2. The sorption of bivalent amines. Koll.zhur. 19 no.2:183-187 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo, Kafedra obshchey khimii.
(Sorption) (Amines)

AUTHOR: Davydov, A. T., Skoblionok, R. P. SOV/76-32-8-2/37

TITLE: The Influence of the Medium on the Ion Exchange Adsorption (Vliyaniye sredy na ionoobmennuyu adsorbtsiyu) The Dependence of the Exchange Constant on the Dielectric Constant of the Solvent (Zavisimost' konstanty obmena ot dielektricheskoy postoyannoy rastvoritelya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 8, pp. 1703-1710 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The publications by N.A. Shilov (Ref 12), M.M. Dubinin (Ref 13), Wigner and Jenny (Vigner and Yenni) (Ref 9), A.M. Pryanishnikova (Ref 1), D.N. Strazhesko (Refs 10,11), Kressman and Kitchener (Ref 3), show that the influence of the composition of the liquid phase on absorption processes is determined by several factors. To find a possibility of determining the maximum effect in these processes the authors investigated the dielectric constant of the solvent. The inter-dependence between the exchange constant and the dielectric constant of the solvent already observed may be explained by a change of the activity coefficient. To prove

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this the equations by B.P. Nikol'skiy (Ref 14) and Ye.N Gapon (Ref 19) are explained and a derivation of the equations is carried out according to explanations by V.K. Semenchenko (Ref 21), with data by Scatchard (Skatchard) (Refs 22,23) being used. It was found that the function $\lg K = f(1/D)$ is represented by a curve of second order. In the case that the radius of the displacing ion is smaller than that of the displaced ion the summary curve has the shape of a hyperbola. This is found in the exchange of Ca^{2+}- and Ba^{2+}- ions on K^{+} and Na^{+}- ions. If, however, the radius of the displacing ion is greater than that of the displaced one a parabolic curve is obtained. It will occur in an exchange adsorption of the Li^{+}- ion.
There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 23 references, 19 of which are Soviet.

The Influence of the Medium on the Ion Exchange Adsorption. The Dependence of the Exchange Constant on the Dielectric Constant of the Solvent

SOV/76-32-8-2/37

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1956

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SKOBLIONOK, R.F.; DAVYDOV, A.T.

Exchange sorption of ions from nonaqueous media. Part 1. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.12:2648-2653 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.'Gor'kogo.

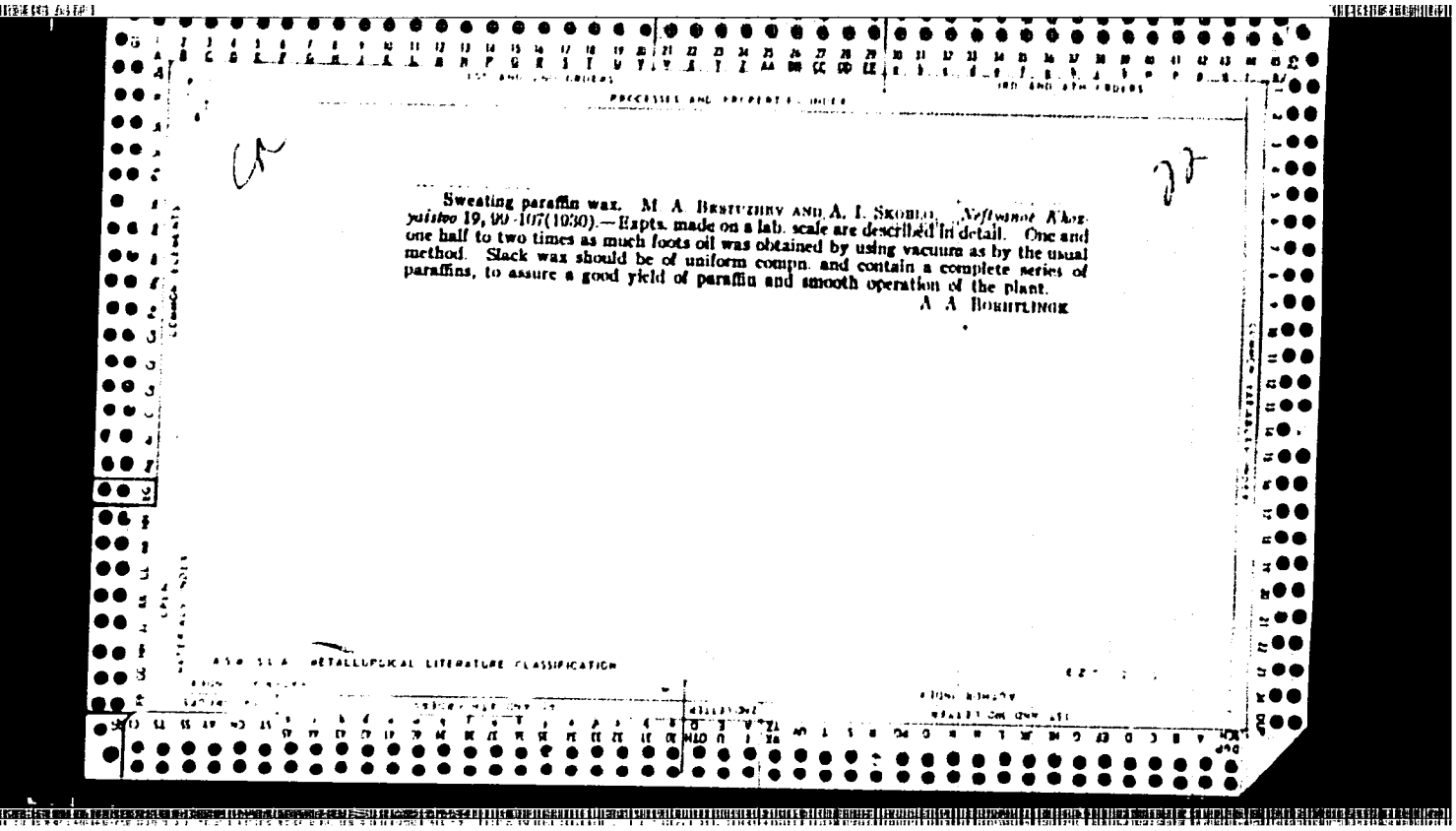
SAVVIN, [illegible], TKOPLIONOK, [illegible]

Exchange ion sorption from nonaqueous media: effect of acid solvents on the sorption of univalent cations. Koll. zhur. 26 no.4:425-430 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kharkovskiy universitet, kafedra obshchey khimii.

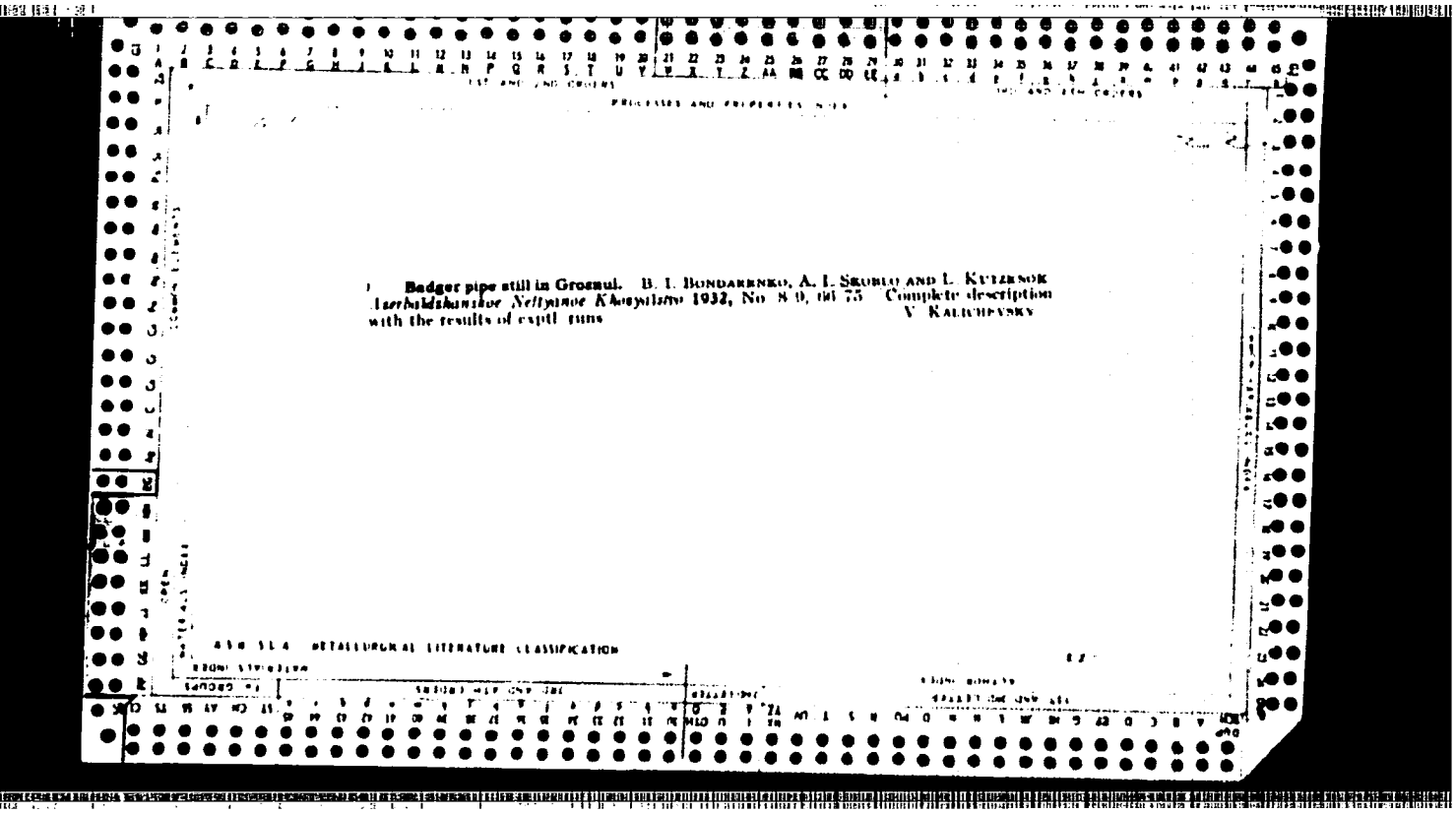
MIKHAYLOV, P.I.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Investigating the hydrodynamic mode of operation of fireboxes in pipe-still models. Trudy MINKHiGP no.37:141-156 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

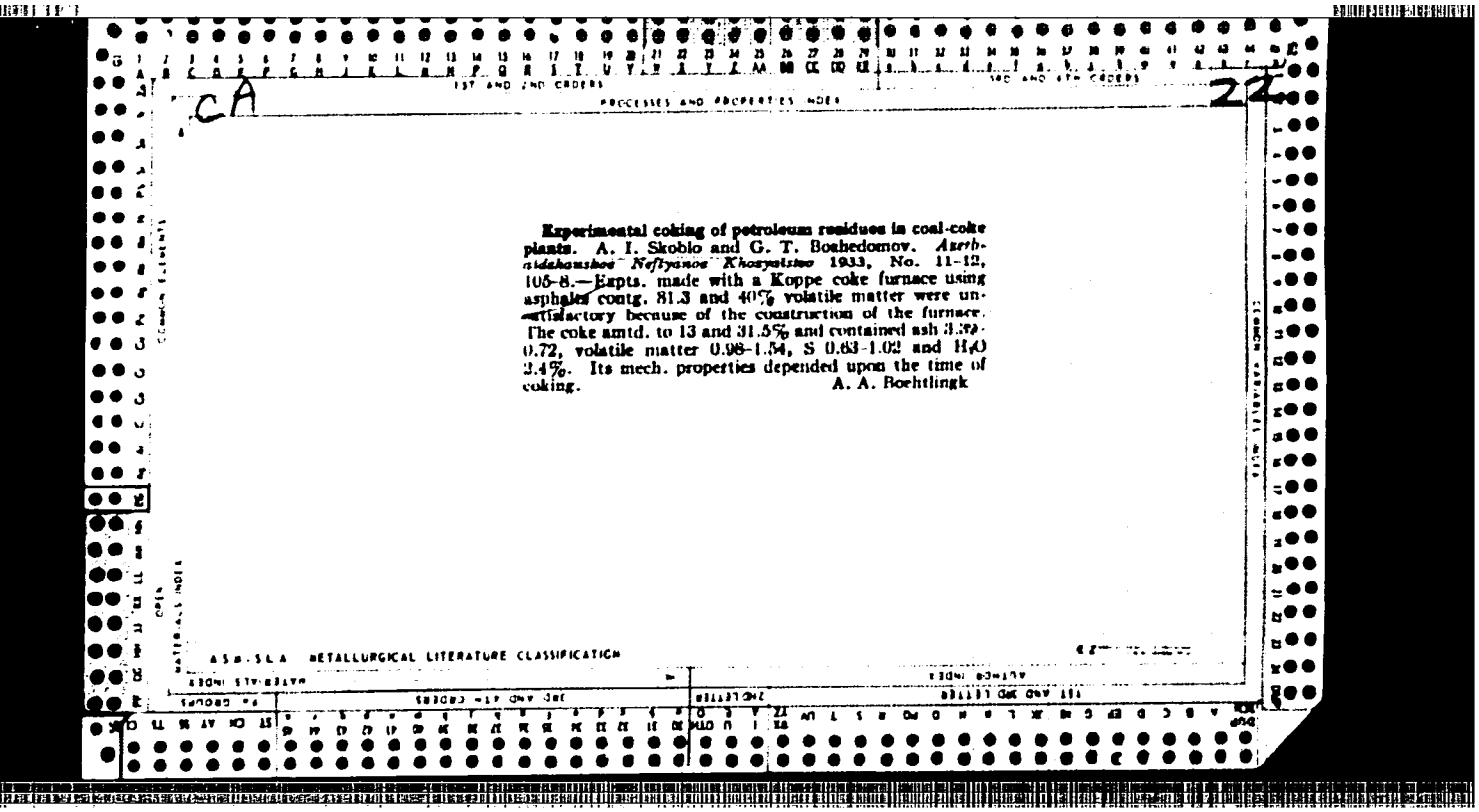


Sweating paraffin wax. M. A. Bestuzhev and A. I. Skobio. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 19, 99-107(1930).—Expts. made on a lab. scale are described in detail. One and one half to two times as much foots oil was obtained by using vacuum as by the usual method. Slack wax should be of uniform compn. and contain a complete series of paraffins, to assure a good yield of paraffin and smooth operation of the plant.

A. A. Boehringer



Badger pipe still in Grozny. B. I. Bondarenko, A. I. Skorlo and L. Kuzenok
Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo 1932, No 8-9, pp 75 Complete description
with the results of exptl runs V. Kalichevsky



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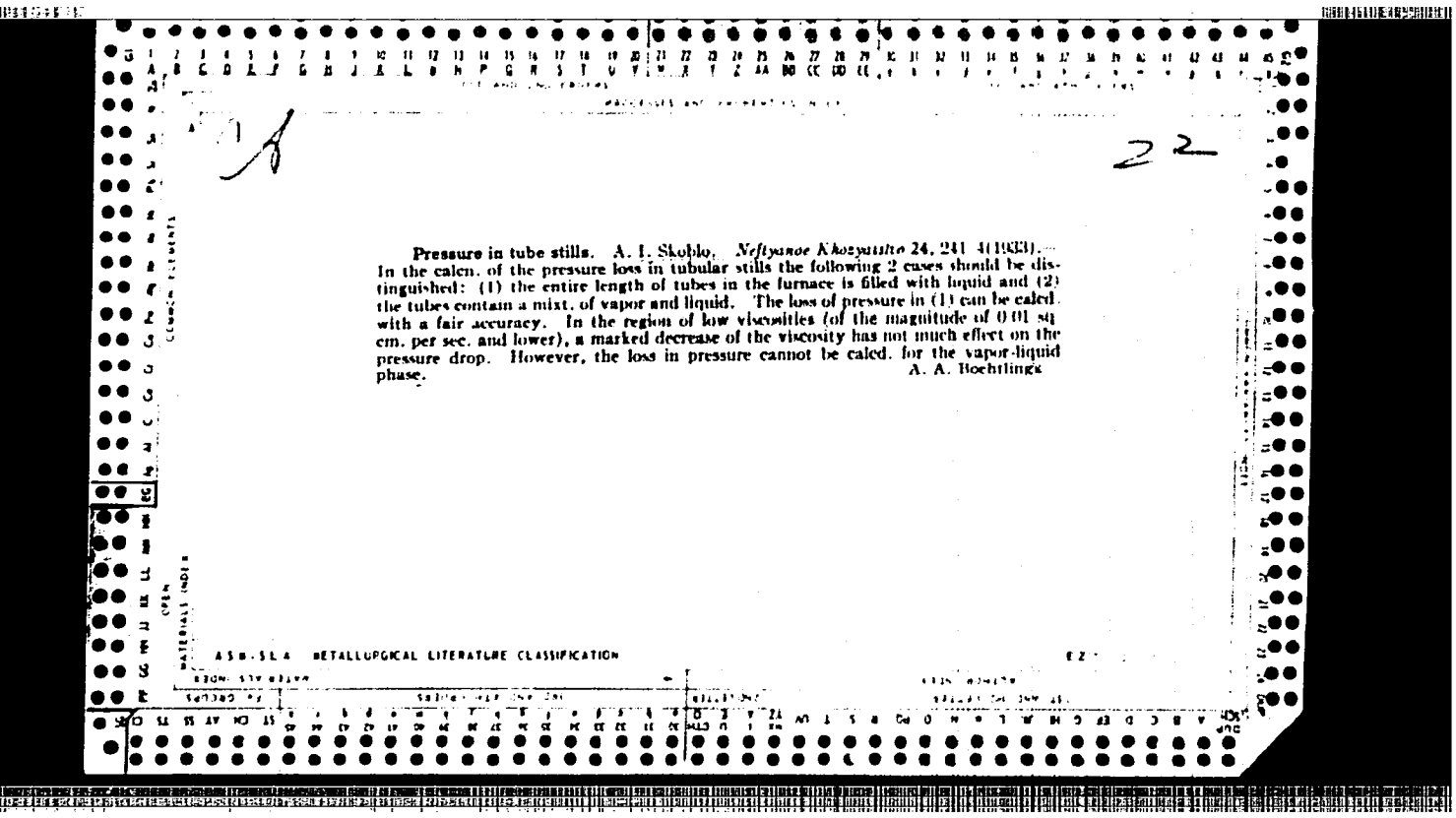
Experimental coking of petroleum residues in coal-coke plants. A. I. Skoblo and G. T. Bozhedomov. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1933, No. 11–12, 105–8.—Expts. made with a Koppe coke furnace using asphalts contg. 81.3 and 40% volatile matter were unsatisfactory because of the construction of the furnace. The coke amtd. to 13 and 31.5% and contained ash 3.32–0.72, volatile matter 0.98–1.54, S 0.83–1.02 and H_2O 3.4%. Its mech. properties depended upon the time of coking.

A. A. Boehtlingk



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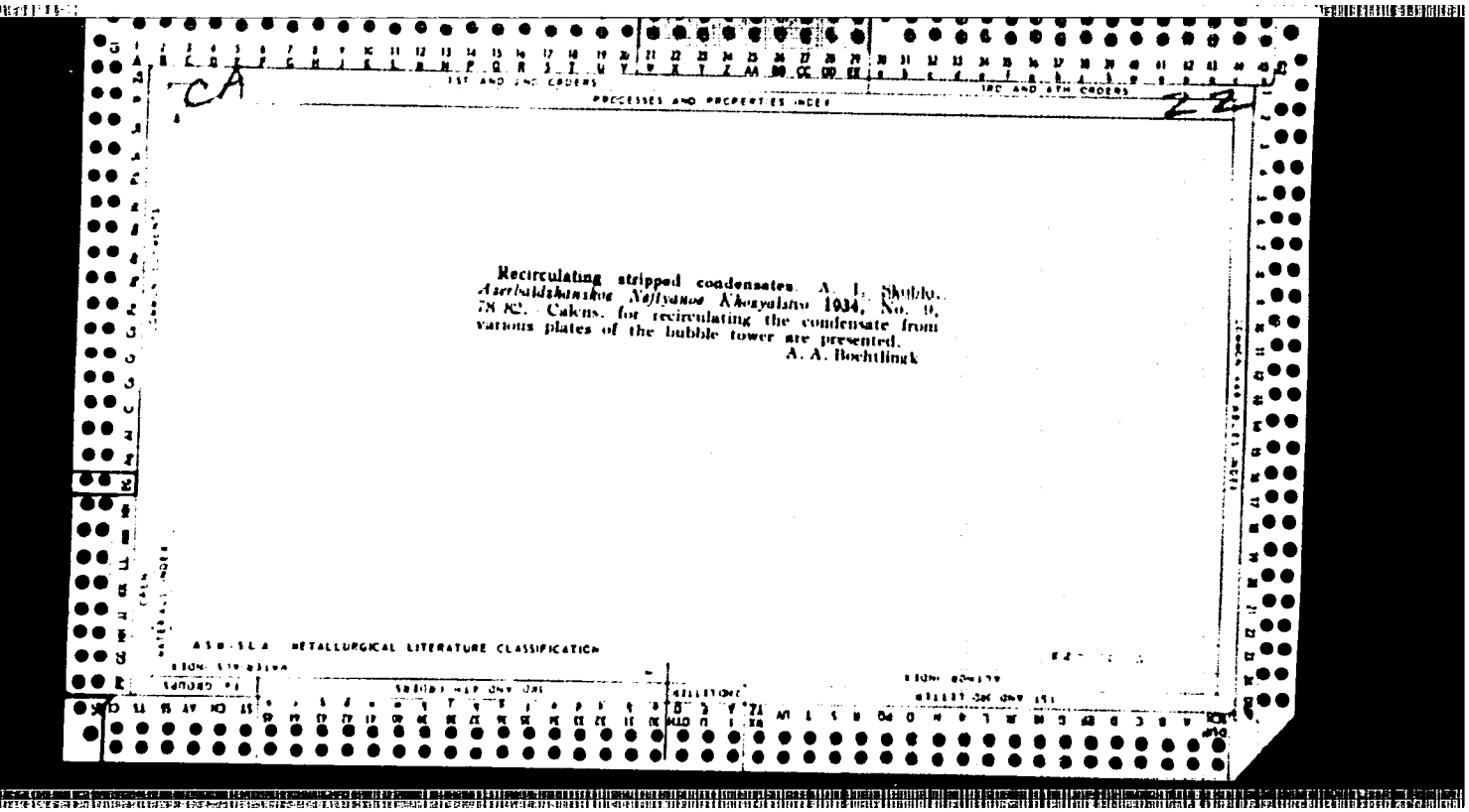
Pressure in tube stills. A. I. Skoblo, *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 24, 241–4 (1933).—In the calcn. of the pressure loss in tubular stills the following 2 cases should be distinguished: (1) the entire length of tubes in the furnace is filled with liquid and (2) the tubes contain a mixt. of vapor and liquid. The loss of pressure in (1) can be calcd. with a fair accuracy. In the region of low viscosities (of the magnitude of 0.01 sq. cm. per sec. and lower), a marked decrease of the viscosity has not much effect on the pressure drop. However, the loss in pressure cannot be calcd. for the vapor-liquid phase.

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

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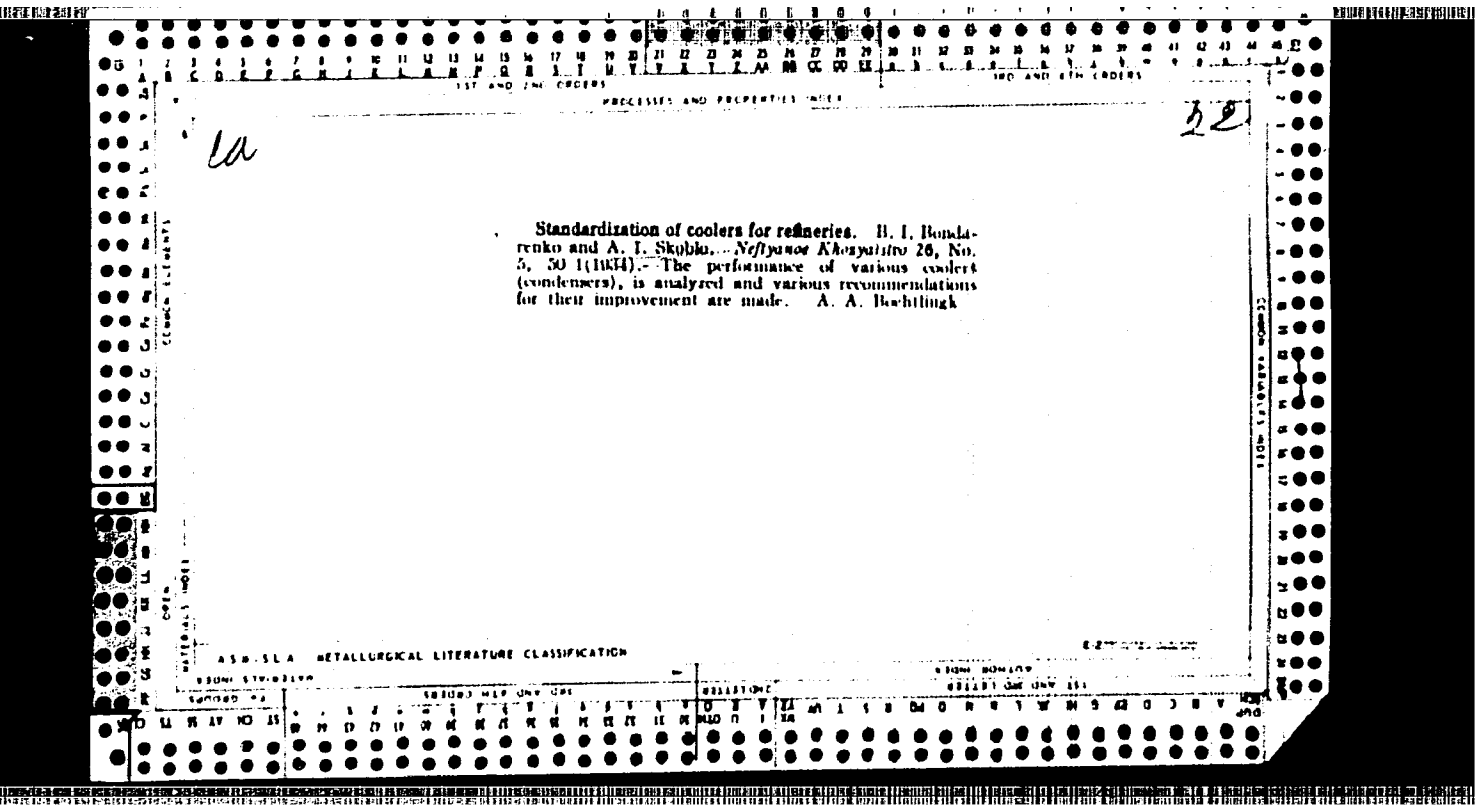
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Recirculating stripped condensates. A. I. Shubko. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1934, No. 9, 78-82. Calcns. for recirculating the condensate from various plates of the bubble tower are presented.
A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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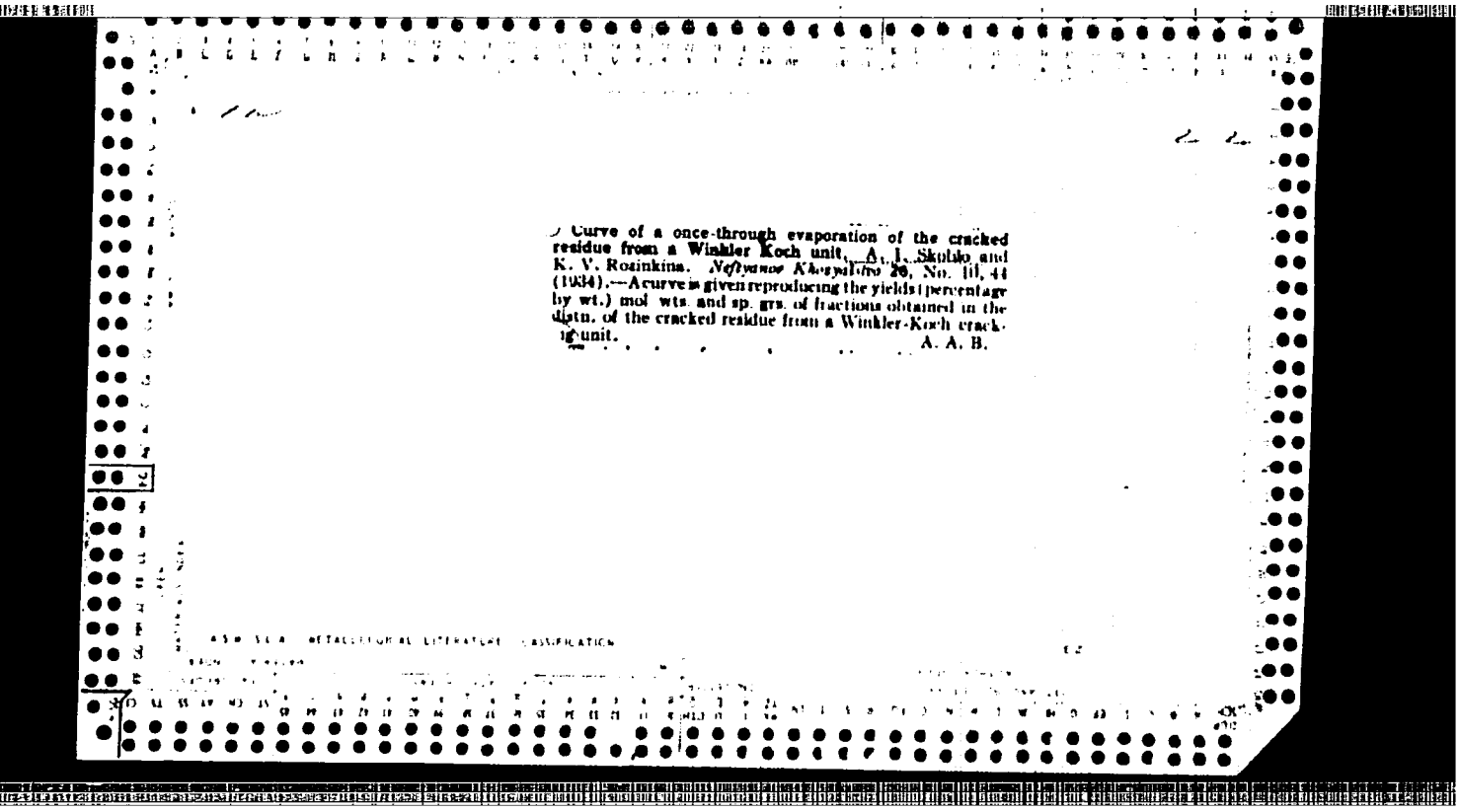
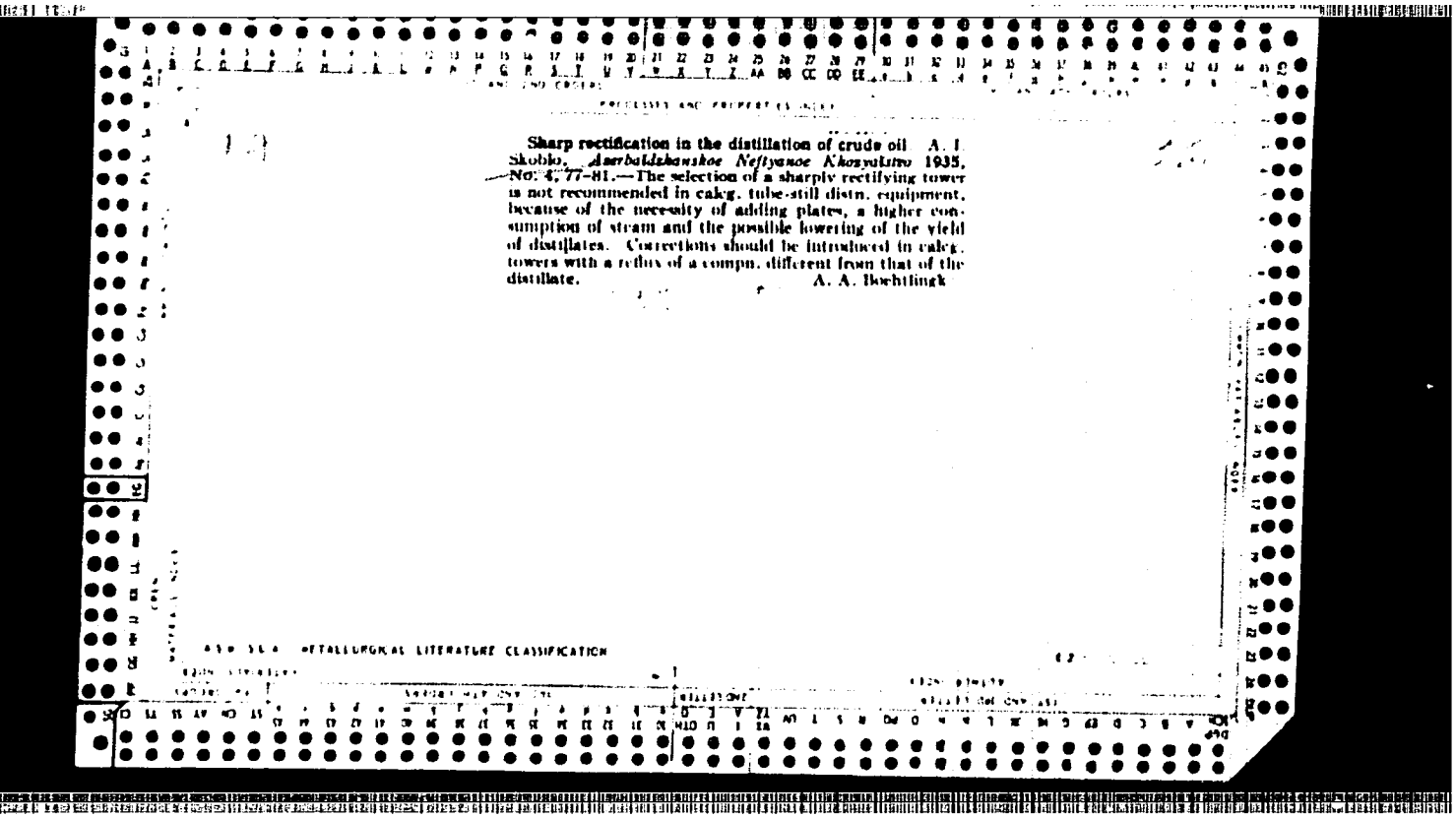
Standardization of coolers for refineries. B. I. Bondarenko and A. I. Skoblo.—*Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 26, No. 5, 50 1(1948).—The performance of various coolers (condensers), is analyzed and various recommendations for their improvement are made. A. A. Bochtlingk



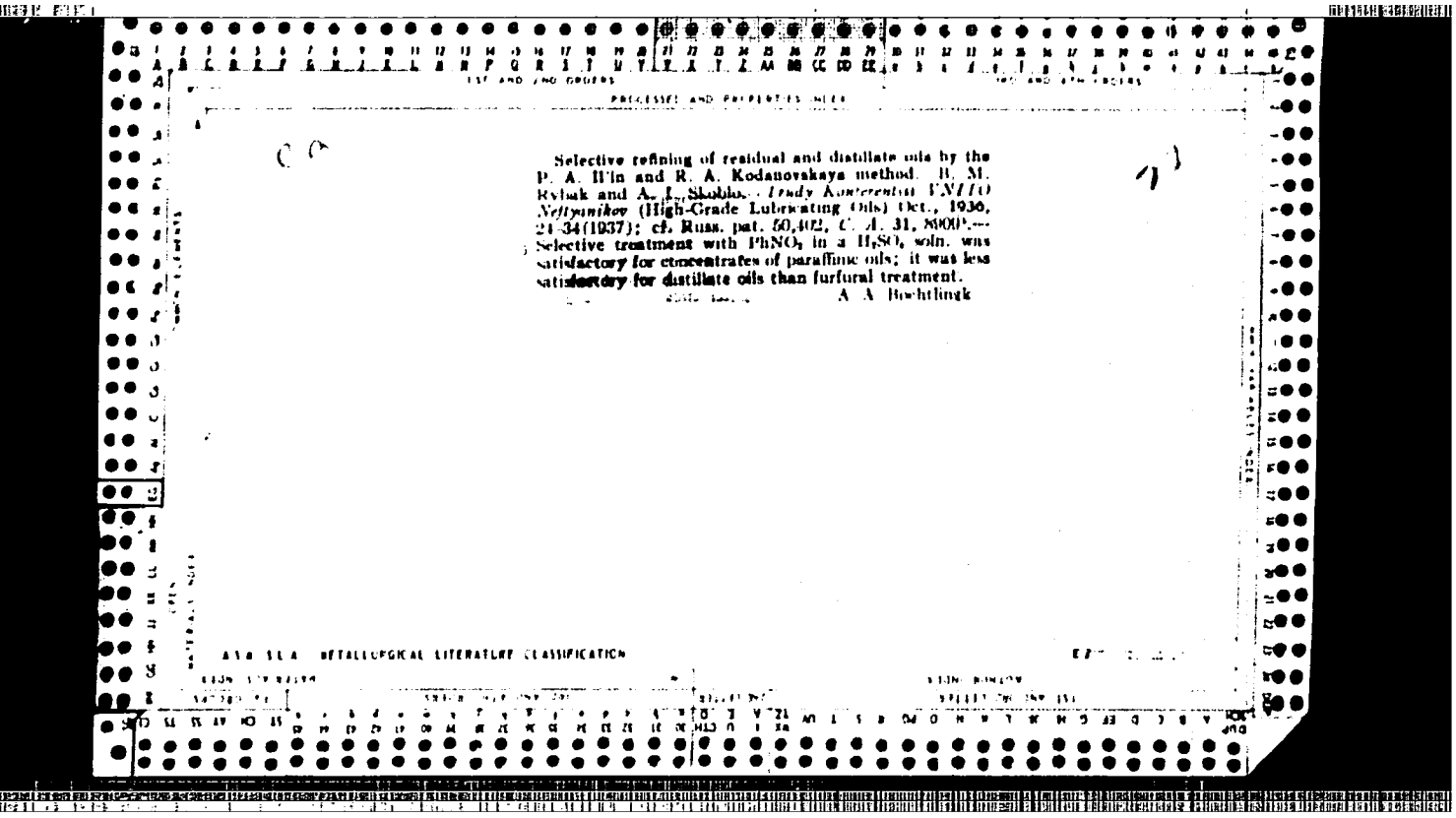
Curve of a once-through evaporation of the cracked residue from a Winkler Koch unit. A. I. Skoblo and K. V. Rozinkina. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 20, No. 10, 44 (1934).—A curve is given reproducing the yields (percentage by wt.) mol. wts. and sp. grs. of fractions obtained in the distn. of the cracked residue from a Winkler-Koch cracking unit.

A. A. B.



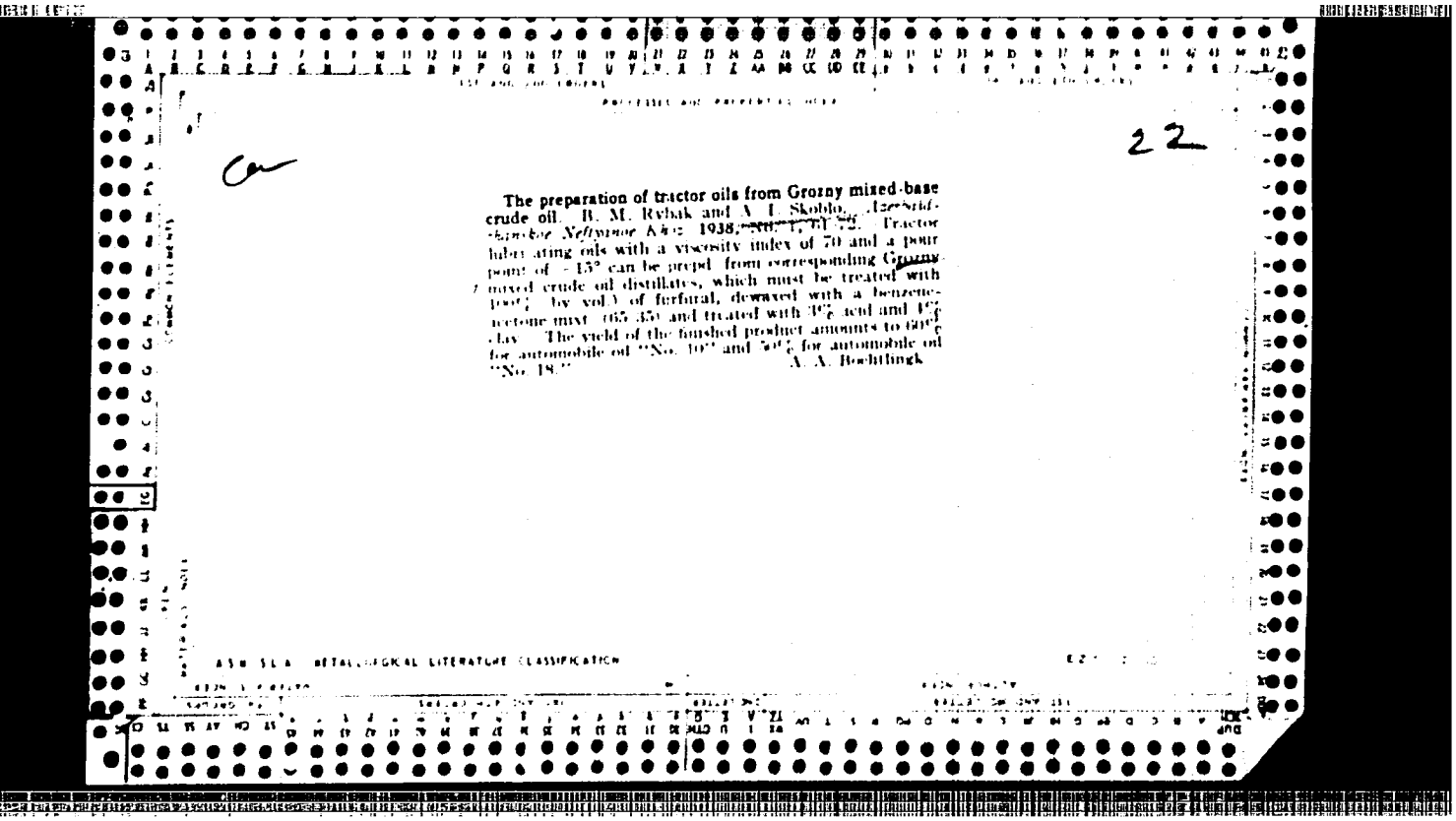
Sharp rectification in the distillation of crude oil. A. I. Skobio. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1935, No. 4, 77–81.—The selection of a sharply rectifying tower is not recommended in calcg. tube-still distn. equipment, because of the necessity of adding plates, a higher consumption of steam and the possible lowering of the yield of distillates. Corrections should be introduced in calcg. towers with a reflux of a compn. different from that of the distillate.

A. A. Boehtlingk



Selective refining of residual and distillate oils by the P. A. Il'in and R. A. Kodanovskaya method. B. M. Rybak and A. I. Skoblo. *Trudy Konferentsii VNIIO Neftyanikov* (High-Grade Lubricating Oils) Oct., 1936, 21-34(1937); cf. Russ. pat. 50,402, *C. A.* 31, 8800.—Selective treatment with $PhNO_2$ in a H_2SO_4 soln. was satisfactory for concentrates of paraffinic oils; it was less satisfactory for distillate oils than furfural treatment.

A. A. Boehtlingk



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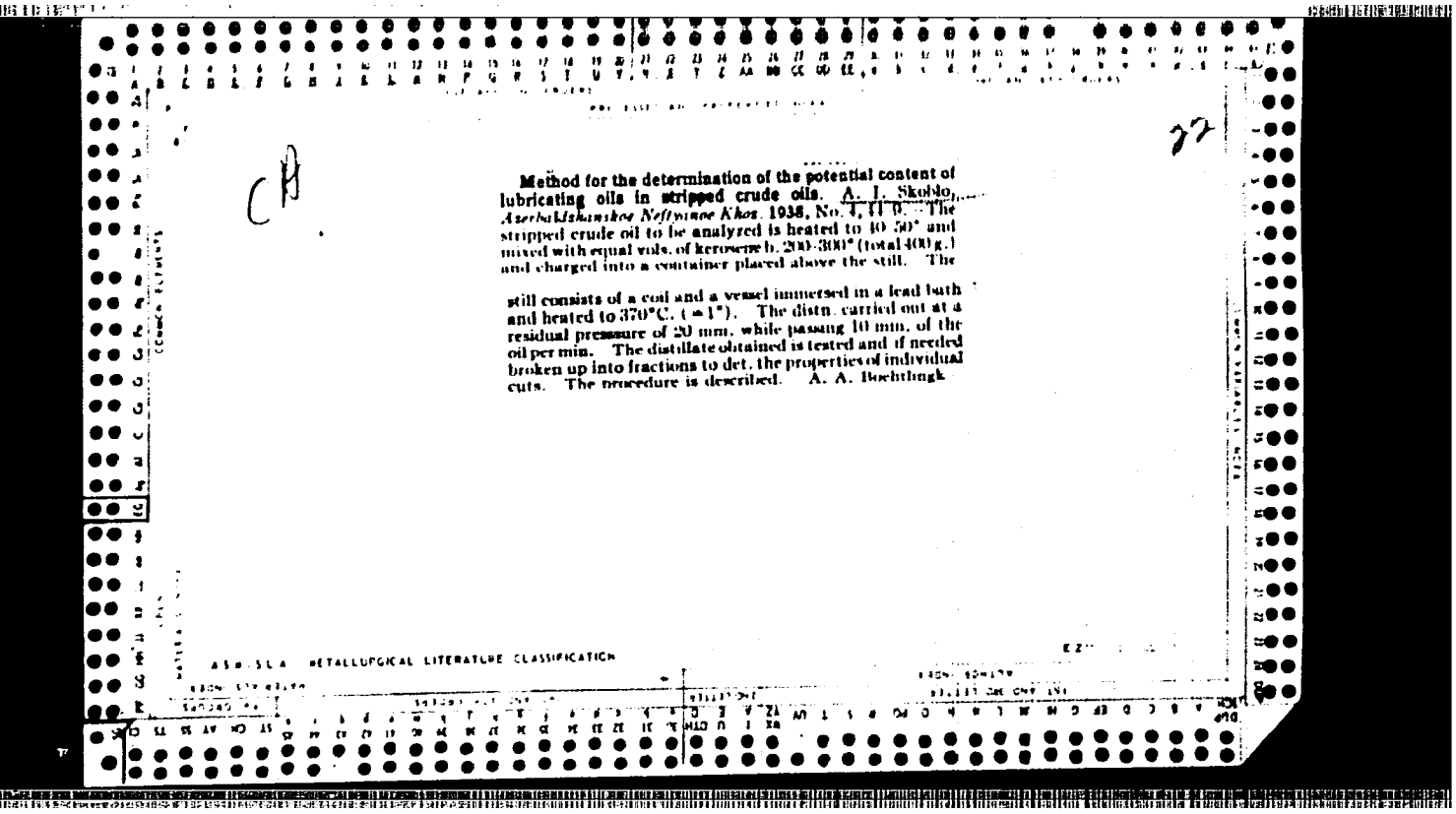
The preparation of tractor oils from Grozny mixed-base crude oil. B. M. Rybak and V. I. Skoblo. *Izvestiya Sektora Neftyanoi* Akad. 1938, [illegible]. Tractor lubricating oils with a viscosity index of 70 and a pour point of −15° can be prepd. from corresponding Grozny mixed crude oil distillates, which must be treated with [illegible] (by vol.) of furfural, dewaxed with a benzene-acetone mixt. (65:35) and treated with 3% acid and 1% clay. The yield of the finished product amounts to 60% for automobile oil "No. 10" and 50% for automobile oil "No. 18." A. A. Boelthingk



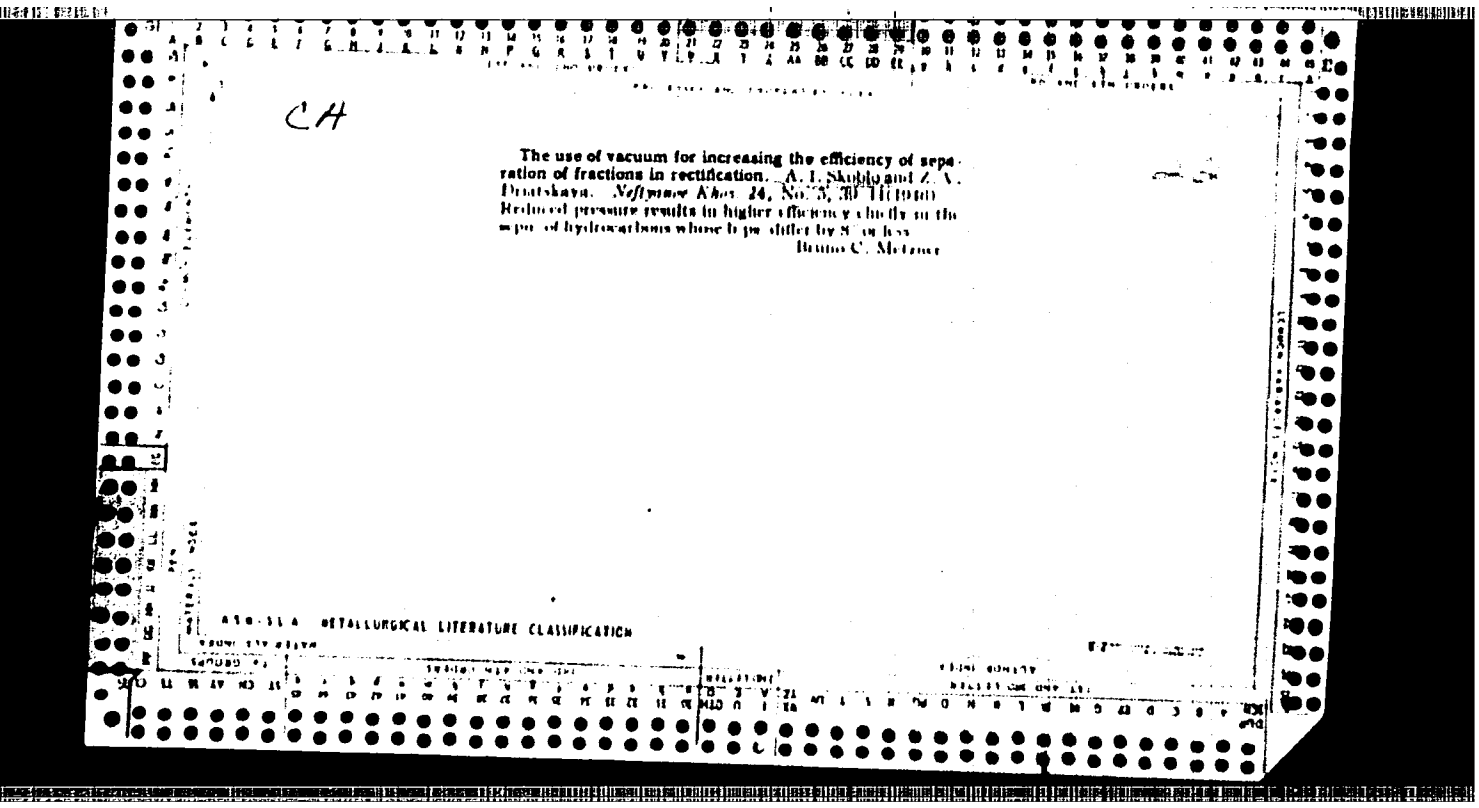
Method for the determination of the potential content of lubricating oils in stripped crude oils. A. I. Skobło. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khoz.* 1938, No. 1, 11-0. The stripped crude oil to be analyzed is heated to 40-50° and mixed with equal vols. of kerosene b. 200-300° (total 400 g.) and charged into a container placed above the still. The still consists of a coil and a vessel immersed in a lead bath and heated to 370°C. (±1°). The distn. carried out at a residual pressure of 20 mm. while passing 10 min. of the oil per min. The distillate obtained is tested and if needed broken up into fractions to det. the properties of individual cuts. The procedure is described. A. A. Boichinsk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SHORGO, A. I.

Author, "Fundamental Elements of the Technological Calculations for the Construction of Crude Oil Installations; Azerbaydzhan United Scientific and Technical Pub. Houses, Baku, 1939
About calculation determining yields and fractional compositions of gasoline, in USSR

Soviet Source: M: Nefti SSSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1945
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. R-258. Unclassified



CH

The use of vacuum for increasing the efficiency of separation of fractions in rectification. A. I. Skobo and Z. V. Dvatskaya. *Neftyanoe Khoz.* 24, No. 3, 30 TE (1946)
Reduced pressure results in higher efficiency chiefly in the separation of hydrocarbons whose b.p. differ by 5° or less.
Bruno C. Metzner

A59-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SKOBLO, A.I., redaktor; LUKASHEVICH, I.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; L'VOVA, L.A., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technical analysis of fuels and mineral oils] Tekhnicheskii analiz topliv i mineral'nykh masel. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1951. 566 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Liquid fuels) (Petroleum products) (Mineral oils)

Skoblo, A.I.

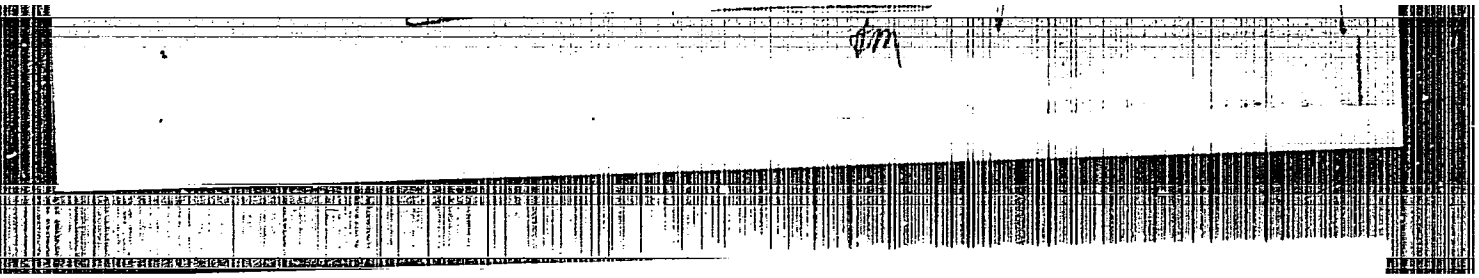
914. METHOD FOR DETERMINING POTENTIAL LUBRICANT CONTENT OF PETROLEUMS. Skoblo, A.I., Pavlova, S.N. and Dzhafarova, K.I. (Moscow: Gostoptekhizdat, 1955, "Methods of examining petroleums and petroleum products (Metody issledovaniya neftei i nefteproduktov)", 62-82; abstr. in

SKOBLO, A.I.

The influence of the hydrodynamic conditions and of the [illegible] bell-cap plates on the formation of inter[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] used was a plate [illegible] in all essentials for [illegible] conditions of industrial [illegible] designed especially [illegible] changing the [illegible] arrangement of its parts for exptl. purposes. [illegible] were the fluid media used [illegible] in and around the bubble cap are observed (1) a zone of nonbubbling liquid, (2) an undeformed streaming jet of vapor with little surface contact with the liquid, and (3) the important zone [illegible] foam emulsion in which surface contact of [illegible] high. Zone (3) becomes larger with the [illegible]



Skoblo A. I.

AUTHORS: Barsukov, Ye.Ya. and Skoblo, A.I. 65-10-5/13

TITLE: On the Hydrodynamic Stability of a Catalyst Layer in Separating Installations of Crude Oil Processing Plants (O gidrodinamicheskoy ustoychivosti sloya katalizatora v separiruyushchikh ustroystvakh apparatov dlya pererabotki nefti)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel, 1957, No.10, pp. 21 - 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation carried out by VNII NP (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Petroleum Industry) of the following problems are described: 1) A study of the hydrodynamics of the process of separation of gas stream from a layer of granular material; 2) A study of the cause of carry-over of a granular material in industrial installations; 3) Development of a method of designing separating equipment which would permit the choice of optimal operating conditions, and 4) a comparative evaluation of various types of separating equipment. In the study of the mechanism of the process of separation of a gas stream from a layer, transparent models were used in which the separation process in parallel and counter current flows could be observed. Measurements of the velocity of the gas stream leaving a layer of a granular material were

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On the Hydrodynamic Stability of a Catalyst Layer in Separating Installations of Crude Oil Processing Plants

carried out with pneumeters and according to M.E. Aerov's method (Ref. 6 - the velocity curve of gas is determined on the basis of the intensity of the mass transfer from the surface of naphthalene grains into the gas stream). Both methods gave similar results. Studies of the mechanism of gas separation from a layer of stationary and moving granular material indicated that under industrial conditions, three main types of separation are possible: 1) with low gas velocities the usual filtering of the gas through the layer takes place. The surface of the layer formed under the natural repose angle is characterised by the stationary position of particles for a stationary layer and by their movement in the fields of gravity together with the whole granular mass for the moving layer. 2) The second type of separation is determined by the unstable state of particles in the immediate neighbourhood of the walls of the separator, similar to boiling, but without breaking of contact between particles in the remaining part of the layer. 3) At high gas velocities, the third type of the process takes place. It is characterised by a break in the normal separation, accompanied by the growth of the layer in the free space of the

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separator, followed by a carry-over of the granular material into the gas outlet system. It was established by visual observations and measurements that the distribution of velocities of gas leaving the layer is in many cases non-uniform. The maximum velocity is at the walls (Fig.2). In order to establish the influence of the intensity of the gas stream on the value of maximum velocity, a series of experiments within a wide range of Reynolds numbers (Re layer = 400 - 5 000) and wide fractions of granular materials (balls and tablets) was carried out. By mathematical treatment of the experimental results, formulae for the determination of maximum velocities of the gas stream of the walls for direct and counter-current streams were obtained (Equs. 1 and 2, respectively). The choice of the optimum gasodynamic conditions of the operation of a separator and the determination of the best conditions at which the process is characterised by a maximum amount of separated gas consist in finding the critical value of the maximum velocity above which the normal separation of gas ceases. On the basis of the theory of similarity and the experimental data (Table 1), a formula for the critical velocity (9) was

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obtained. For practical calculations, simplified formulae (10) and (11) can be used. Similar formulae (16, 17) were also obtained by treating the experimental data according to the Lyakhovskiy method (Ref.9), using Slikhter and Kirpichev criteria. The equations obtained were used for check calculations of two types of industrial separators. The initial data and the results of calculations are given in Table 2. The results obtained confirmed the correctness of the proposed method. It was also established that the efficiency of separation with descending gas stream can be increased by fixing dumping plates at an angle of the natural repose to the bottom part of the walls of the separator. Characteristic distribution curves of gas velocities at the outlet from a layer in the presence (Curve 1) and absence (Curve 2) of dumpers are shown in Fig.2. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 9 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Hydraulic calculations of slots for plate-column bubbling caps. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no. 3:109-116 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. akad. I.M.Gubkina.
(Plate towers)

KORNEYEV, Yu.K.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Effect of pressure on the relative volatility index during extractive distillation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz. no.7:57-65 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im akad. I.M. Gubkina.
(Distillation) (Essences and essential oils)

Skobl S.A.I.

KRUGLOV, S.A.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Investigating convective heat transfer between a granular material and a gas stream. Khim i tekh. topl. i masel 3 no.3:23-30 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1.Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Heat--Transmission)
(Fluidization)

BRAZHNIKOV, Vasiliy Timofeyevich. Prinimal uchastiye: MALINOVSKAYA, N.P., inzh., SKOBLO, A.I., retsenzent; BONDARENKO, B.I., retsenzent; YEFREMOVA, T.D., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Present-day units for manufacturing lubricating oils] Sovremennye ustanovki dlia proizvodstva smazochnykh masel. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 355 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

[illegible], A. I., [illegible], B. K., [illegible], T. A., [illegible], K. P., [illegible], A. S., [illegible], A. P., [illegible], A. E., [illegible], P. V., [illegible], A. I., [illegible], V. P., [illegible], A. A.

"Processes of Continuous Thermocontact Transformation of Crude Oil on Coke."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May - 5 June 1959. New York.

5(3), 11(5) SOV/152-59-1-10/31

AUTHORS: Molokanov, Yu. K., Skoblo, A. I.

TITLE: Mechanical Carrying-over of a Liquid by Gas in Plate Columns (Mekhanicheskiy unos zhidkosti gazom v tarel'chatykh kolonnakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1959, Nr 1, pp 49-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations referred to in publications (Refs 1-10) show that the design of the plate in plate columns has a major effect on the amount of liquid carried over. In the present article this effect is more closely studied. In order to do so a model of the plate was made of organic glass. The setup used is described. With regard to the effect on the carrying-over of the liquid the plate designs may be classed in two groups: those with a restricted and those with a free bubbling level. In the first group the devices for introducing the gas into the liquid take up only part of the liquid level on the plate. The bubbling level is formed at the expense only of the liquid level not covered by the above device. This group comprises all cap plate designs in which the caps are not submerged. The second group

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Mechanical Carrying-over of a Liquid by Gas in Plate Columns

is that of bubbling plates in which the devices for introducing the gas into the liquid are below the liquid level. In this case almost all of the free liquid surface makes up the bubbling level. In this group we find the net- and grid-plates of the "Yunitlaks" type. Formula (1) for the determination of the amount of liquid carried over is given. The formula shows that within the range of air velocities of 1-3 m/sec the amount carried over increases in proportion with the rate of flow of the gas. The amount of liquid carried over is much greater when the "share" Ψ of the bubbling level (i.e. the ratio between the surface of the bubbling level and the free surface of the column) is reduced: the increase is proportional to Ψ^2. On the basis of the evaluation of data found experimentally formula (2) was developed from which the correction factor for various bubbling depths can be calculated. Furthermore, formula (3) was obtained for the correction factor in which the degree of dispersion of drops of the liquid is considered. Formula (4) is also given, by which the gas (steam) velocity can be determined, if the amount of liquid carried over is known. It is shown that the great advantage of the plate with a free bubbling level over the cap

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plates of regular design lies in the fact that ψ is larger, almost 1. It is also shown that the output of a column is increased by the 1.7-2-fold if the cap plate is replaced by a plate with a free bubbling level (net- and grid-plates or those of the "Yuniflaks" type). Eventually, the possibility of obtaining reliable data by the use of models of relatively small dimensions is shown. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of the Petroleum-chemical and Gas Industry imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin)

SUBMITTED: September 26, 1958

5(4)
AUTHOR: Skoblo, A. I., Korneyev, Yu. K.

SOV/152-59-2-21/32

TITLE: On the Calculation of Rectifying Columns for Extraction Distillations (K raschetu rektifikatsionnykh kolonn dlya ekstraktsionnoy peregonki)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1959, Nr 2, pp 83 - 87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of the extensive use made of extraction distillation there are, as yet, no reliable methods at hand for the calculation of rectifying columns. The method presented in this article is based on the use of the common activity coefficient γ_0, which can easily be determined by experimentation. The dependence of the quantity γ_0 on temperature, which is found experimentally, may further be used for many other calculations (Ref 8). The application of universally valid methods for the calculation of the rectifying process of ideal binary mixtures (Ref 9) for the extraction distillation requires the determination of the following data: temperature and pressure in the column,

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coefficient of relative volatility and curve of phase equilibrium, selection of boiling point limits of the initial fraction, selection of the third component. The basic formula used for the determination of temperature and pressure is the generally known isothermal equation which takes into account the deviation of the system from the laws of ideal solutions:

$$P(1 - z')\gamma_0 + P_T z' = \pi \qquad (1)$$

P and P_T: elasticity of hydrocarbon vapors and the third component at the temperatures of the system; z' - molecular concentration of the third component in the liquid phase; π - pressure in the column; γ_0 - common activity coefficient of the hydrocarbon dependent on the temperature, the concentration, and the properties of the third component (Ref 8). The coefficient of relative volatility α is determined with sufficient accuracy by means of the following formula (Ref 8):

$$\alpha = \frac{P'\gamma_{o1}}{P_2\gamma_{o2}} \qquad (2)$$

P_1 and P_2 - vapor elasticities of the divisible components at the particular temperature; γ_{o1} and γ_{o2} - their common activity coefficients. Due to the temperature differences between the upper and lower parts of the rectifying column the coefficient of relative volatility is variable. Thus it is advisable to use the average of this coefficient $\alpha_{average}$. The curves for the phase equilibrium are developed according to the value $\alpha_{average}$ found by means of the curve equation of the phase equilibrium of the binary system (Ref 9):

$$y = \frac{\alpha_{average}\, x}{1 + (\alpha_{average} - 1)x} \qquad (4)$$

x and y - subject to the concentration of the more volatile component in the equilibrium, liquid, and vapor phases. For

determining the highest permissible boiling temperature of the non-aromatic hydrocarbon the following method is recommended. With values t_w, z', and α_2 chosen from equation (2), the vapor elasticity of the non-aromatic hydrocarbon in the eliminating part of the column is determined:

$$P_1 = \frac{\alpha_2 \gamma_{o2} P_2}{\gamma_{o1}} \qquad (5)$$

Furthermore, according to the value P_1 found at the temperature t_w its boiling point at 760 mm torr. is determined by means of equations or curves by Koks, Ashvort, Dyuring, Dyuring-Tregubov (Ref 9) etc. The quantity of the third component depends on its concentration in the liquid phase on the plates of the column z', and on the quantity of the phlegm required. It can be expressed in the following equation:

$$G'_T = \frac{g'z'}{1 - z'} \qquad (6);$$ G'_T - number of moles of the third

component; g' - number of moles of the phlegm. There are 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of the Petroleum Chemical- and Gas Industry imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin)

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1958

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Determining the entrainment speed in plate columns. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.8:55-61 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1.Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.
(Petroleum--Refining)

3(2) SOV/78-4-10-31/40

AUTHORS: Vdovenko, V. M., Suglobov, D. N., Skoblo, A. I.

TITLE: Mutual Solubility in the System HNO_3 - H_2O - n.Dibutyl Ether at 25°

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 10, pp 2376 - 2379 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The papers hitherto available on the distribution of nitric acid between water and organic solvents (Refs 1-4) contain no data on the question, how much water passes over into the organic solvent together with the acid. In order to clarify whether such solvents extract not only the acid but also acid hydrates, the system mentioned in the title was investigated. The results are summarized in table 1 and figure 1. With increasing concentration of the acid in the aqueous phase both its concentration and that of water increases in the organic phase. As figure 2 shows, each acid molecule takes along 0.6 up to 0.15 molecules water of hydration according to the concentration. At acid concentrations in the ether above 35% a distinct oxydation of the ether occurs so that the isotherms for such high concentrations were not recorded. The distribution of

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nitric acid between water and ether is illustrated in figure 3 in the coordinate system

$\log m \gamma_{\pm}^{h} a_{H_2O}^{\frac{h}{2}}$, $\log m_E$ (m = concentration of the acid in water, m_E = concentration of the acid in ether, $\gamma_{\pm}$ = activity coefficient of the ions H^+ and NO_3^-, a_{H_2O} = activity of water in the aqueous solution, h= hydration of the acid in ether). At an acid concentration of more than 0.5% in the ether a deviation from Raoult's law can be observed. The negative deviation as it is characteristic of uranyl nitrate solutions in organic solvent, is preceded by a short period of positive deviation which is due to considerable interaction of the acid dipoles in the ethereal solution and indicates an association of acid molecules with the ether. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 12 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1958

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GURVICH, V.L. [deceased]; SKOBLO, A.I.; SMIDOVICH, Ye.V.; ZAYTSEVA, N.P.; KAZANSKAYA, N.S.; PETROV, V.N.; SUVOROV, A.S.; SHCHERBAKOV, A.A.

Continuous coking of heavy petroleum residues on powdered coke. Trudy MINKHiGP no.24:298-310 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Petroleum coke)

SKOBLO, A.T.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4659

Obshchy tekhnologii neftekhimicheskogo sintera (Fundamentals of Synthesis Technology in Petroleum Chemistry) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1960. 852 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Eds.: Dintses, Arkadiy Il'ich, Professor, and Lev Aleksandrovich Pokolovskiy, Professor; Executive Ed.: L.A. L'vova; Tech. Ed.: E.A. Krukova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and chemists of petroleum refineries and chemical plants, for councils of the national economy, planning organizations and scientific research institutes engaged in chemical processing and large-scale utilization of petroleum stock for the production of synthetic products.

COVERAGE: The book describes important commercial methods of producing hydrocarbon petroleum and gas stock and coal stock for the manufacture of alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, detergents, synthetic fibers, and synthetic rubber. Flow sheets are included, and the basic equipment of the petrochemical industry is described. The petrochemical properties and use of intermediate and end synthetic products are also described. The state of the petrochemical industry outside the USSR and prospects for its development are covered. No personalities are mentioned. Each chapter follows

Card 1/21

FRIDLAND, M.I., inzh.; SKOBLO, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Modeling the process of the entrainment of particles from a fluidized bed. Khim.mash. no.5:18-21 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Fluidization)

FRIDLAND, M.I.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Study of the process of particle entrainment from a fluidized bed. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.1:71-78 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.
(Petroleum--Refining)

ALEKSANDROV, I.A.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Studying the operation of demisters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.4:73-80 '60. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Oil refineries--Equipment and supplies)

FRIDLAND, M.I.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Falling of particles through a grid tray. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.9:97-101 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(Gas flow) (Plate towers)

FADEYEV, I.G.; RAZUMOV, I.M.; SKOBLO, A.I.; CHEFRANOV, O.A.

Porosity of a layer of granular material in continuous motion in a stand pipe. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.11: 67-70 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftkhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina, Giproneftemash.
(Catalysis) (Porosity)

ALEKSANDROV, I.A.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Mechanical entrainment of liquid by gases from perforated-type plates. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 5 no.9:42-45 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im.akad.Gubkina.

(Plate towers)

SKOBLO, A.I.; ALEKSANDROV, I.A.

Effect of the entrainment of liquids on the number of plates in rectification columns. Trudy MINKHiGP no.28:80-92 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Plate towers)

FRIDLAND, M.I.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Mechanical entrainment of particles by a gas in apparatus containing a fluidized bed. Trudy MINKHiGP no.28:93-101 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Fluidization)

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Hydraulic calculation of slots for plate-column bubbling caps. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.7:77-83 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Plate towers)

BAGATUROV, Sergey Aleksandrovich; PLANOVSKIY, A.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; SKOBLO, A.I., dots. retsenzent; TREGUBOVA, I.A., dots., retsenzent; BABUSHKINA, S.I., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Theory and calculation of distillation and rectification] Teoriia i raschet peregonki i rektifikatsii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 435 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Distillation—Tables, calculations, etc.)

ALEKSANDROV, I.A.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Choosing the amount of fluid entrainment between plates in rectification columns. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.3:53-59 '61.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika I.M.Gubkina i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Value of the resistance coefficient of a dry bubble cap plate. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.4:672-675 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni I.M.Gubkina, kafedra neftezavodskogo oborudovaniya.
(Plate towers)

KHAMDI, A.M.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Amount of the initial flow of liquid over a weir downcomer. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.12:89-94 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika Leningrad.

FADEYEV, I.G., inzh.; RAZUMOV, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKOBLO, A.I., kand.tekhn. nauk; CHEFRANOV, O.A., inzh, REZNIKOVICH, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculation of pressure loss in the transport of a granular material in a continuous flow. Khim.mash. no.2:26-28 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Pneumatic-tube transportation)

FRIDLAND, M.I.; RAZUMOV, I.M.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Calculation of the amount of particles entrained by a gas in an apparatus with a fluidized bed. Khim.i tekh. topl.i masel 6 no.2: 36-38 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoi i gazovoi promyshlennosti im.akad.Gubkina i Giproneftemash.
(Fluidization)

SKOBLO, A.I.

Reflux systems of rectification columns. Khim.i tekh. topl.i masel 6 no.2:64-65 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Distillation apparatus)

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; ALEKSANDROV, I.A.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Experimental investigation of turbogrid-type plates. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 6 no. 5:34-38 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.
(Plate towers)

AEROV, M.E.; GORECHENKOV, V.G.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SUM-SHIK, L.Ye.; SKOBLO, A.I.; KHALIF, A.L.; BROZIN, I.A.; SATTAROV, U.G.

Effectiveness and maximum loads of industrial absorbers with various bubble trays. Gaz. prom. 6 no.11:35-38 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Mass transfer) (Plate towers)

SKOBLO, Aleksandr Ionovich, dots.; TREGUBOVA, Irina Anan'yevna, dots.; YEGOROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, dots.; BONDARENKO, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BABUSHKINA, S.I., ved. red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Processes and equipment of the petroleum refining and petrochemicals industries] Protsessy i apparaty neftepererabatyvaiushchei i neftekhimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1962. 652 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Petroleum--Refining)

ALEKSANDROV, I.A.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Main characteristics and application fields of plates of various design in rectification and absorption columns. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 7 no.1:45-50 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya i Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad.Gurkina.
(Plate towers)

ALEKSANDROV, I.A.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Determination of the amount of liquid carried off between plates in rectification columns. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.8:53-58 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina.

(Plate towers)

KHAMDI, A.M.; SKOBLO, A.I.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.

Determination of overflow head in plate columns. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.12:53-57 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M.Gubkina.

ADEL'SON, Sof'ya Valer'yanovna; SKOBLO, A.I., dots., retsenzent; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; LEVINA, Ye.S., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Processes and units used in petroleum refining and petroleum chemistry] Protsessy i apparaty neftepererabotki i neftekhimii. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 309 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

GORLOV, V.F.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Tube stills with a fluidized bed of powder fuel. Neftepер. i neftekhim. no. 11:42-46 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

ALEKSANDROV, I.A.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Determination from the thermogram of the number of rectification column plates taking the entrainment of liquid into account. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.4:675-682 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. Gubkina. Kafedra neftezavodskogo oborudovaniya.

KHAMDI, A.M.; SKOBLO, A.I.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.

Problems of the hydraulics of overflow apparatus in plate columns. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 8 no.2:31-37 F '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

GORLOV, V.F.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Properties of a fluidized bed of coke in combustion. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.9:11-16 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

GORLOV, V.F.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Change in the properties of powdered coke on combustion in a fluidized bed. Trudy MINKHiGP no.44:258-267 '63.
(MIRA 18:5)

MIKHAYLOV, P.I.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Organizing the movement of gases in tubestill heaters. Trudy MINKHiGP no.44:278-284 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

KLEVLEYEV, M.A.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Determination of the maximum rate of the countercurrent contacting of liquids with fine-grained materials. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.12:18-21 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

VDOVENKO, V.M.; SKOBLO, A.I.; SUGIOBOV, D.N.

Anion perchlorate complexes of uranyl. Radiokhimiia 6 no.6: 677-682 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

PAVEL, A.; SKOBLO, A.I.; KRUGLOV, S.A.

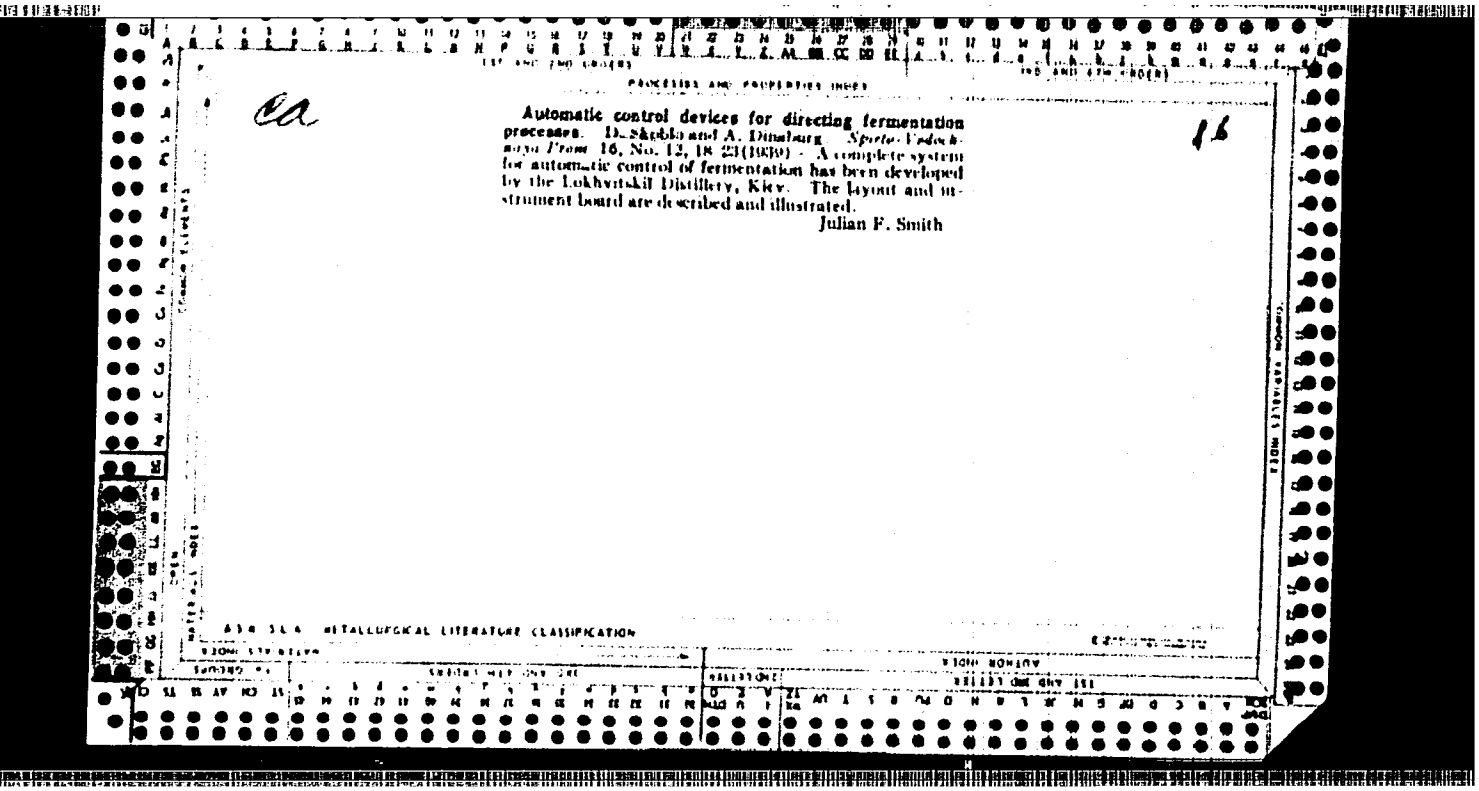
Heat exchange in a fluidized bed between a gas flow and the particles of a solid heat carrier. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.1:59-62 '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

EMIRDZHANOV, Rauf Tairovich; SKOBLO, A.I., prof., retsenzent; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., red.

[Principles of technological calculations in petroleum refining] Osnovy tekhnologicheskikh raschetov v neftepererabotke. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 543 p. (MIRA 18:10)



Automatic control devices for directing fermentation processes. D. Skrdla and A. Dimburg. *Sprits-Vodochnaya Prom.* 16, No. 12, 18-23(1939). - A complete system for automatic control of fermentation has been developed by the Lukhvitskii Distillery, Kiev. The layout and instrument board are described and illustrated.

Julian F. Smith

SKOBLO, D.I.

POPOV, V.I.; DOBROSKRDOV, L.L.; STABNIKOV, V.N.; ANDREYEV, K.P.; ZNAMENSKIY, G.M., professor, retsenzent; SKOBLO, D.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SKRYGIN, P.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; IZRAILEVICH, L.A., inzhener, retsenzent; MASLOVA, Ye.F., redaktor; DUBOVKINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technological equipment for fermentation industries] Tekhnologicheskoe oborudovanie brodil'nykh proizvodstv. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1953. 515 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Distilling industries) (Brewing industries)

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Continuous process for production of alcohol from sirup. A. F. Berenshtein, D. I. Skoblo, and S. P. Gulyaev. *Trudy Kiev. Filiala Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Spirtovoi Prom.* 1953, No. 1, 69–87; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 50841.—In the outlined process the 1st fermentation tank is used for growing yeast. The continuous fermentation is carried out in 2 stages, in the 1st of which, comprising 5–7 tanks, the greater part of the sugar is fermented; the fermentation is finished in successive tanks which are of smaller capacity. Through these tanks the mash is circulated forcibly at a rate 3–4 times faster than in the 1st stage. In this process the sirup is acid-sterilized in place of steam. This method of production gave a higher yield of alc. per ton of starch and resulted in considerable economies of water, steam, antifoam agents, and manpower. M. Hoseh

SKOBLO, D. I.

Automatic remote-control apparatus for sirup-alcohol plants. D. I. Skoblo and A. U. Mamuniya. *Trudy Kiev. Filiala Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Spirtovoi Prom.* 1953, No. 1, 151-8; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 50635. —An automatic pH meter and hydrometer for sirups are described. M. Hoseh

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ARONOVICH, Vladimir Veniaminovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUZNETSOV, N.M., retsenzent; SKOBLO, D.I., retsenzent; SEMEGIN, P.V., spets-redaktor; MASLOVA, Ye.F., redaktor; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Instruments and regulators in the distilling industry] Pribory i reguliatory spirtovoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1956. 300 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)